



Tumacácori

N a t i o n a l H i s t o r i c a l P a r k • A r i z o n a



Dear Friends,

Since our previous newsletter, we have been making good progress in developing the general management plan/environmental impact statement for Tumacácori National Historical Park. The purposes of this newsletter are to

- Report on the activities and products we have developed
- Familiarize you with the draft alternatives for managing the national historical park;
- Invite you to attend one of our open houses
- Invite your comments regarding the alternatives, activities accomplished, and next steps

A key feature of the general management plan is to determine ways to expand visitor opportunities while protecting the important resources of Tumacácori National Historical Park. Because there have been new lands added to the park, including a stretch of the Santa Cruz river, we are exploring ways to enhance the visitor experience related to these new resources.

Last fall, you shared with us your hopes and concerns about these special places. We have taken your thoughtful comments and used them to help develop two alternatives for Tumacácori National Historical Park. Each alternative represents a different approach to how the National Park Service (NPS) would manage the historical park. We also will be considering an alternative of no action / continue current management at each park.

I hope that you can join us at one of our two public meetings, where my staff and I will be available to talk about the alternatives, answer your questions and, of course, record your comments. Your input will again help us as we continue to refine the alternatives.

Aside from the public meetings, the most efficient way for us to receive and review your comments is through the National Park Service planning website. You can write and post your comments at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/tuma>. Alternately, you can fill out the enclosed comment card and mail it to us or drop it off at the park headquarters.

Thank you for your continued interest and support. I look forward to hearing from you now and in the future.

Sincerely,

Lisa Carrico
Superintendent, Tumacácori National Historical Park



You are invited to an open house to

- Learn about the park planning efforts to date
- Learn about the draft alternatives
- Talk with the planning team
- Discuss your ideas, thoughts, and concerns

October 6, 2010
2 – 4 p.m. and 5 – 7 p.m.
Tubac Community Center,
50 Bridge Road,
Tubac, AZ 85646

Tumacácori National Historical Park

Mailing Address:

Tumacácori National Historical Park
P.O. Box 8067
Tumacácori, AZ 85640

Physical Address:

Visitor Center
1891 East Frontage Road
Tumacácori, AZ 85640

Planning Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/tuma/parkmgmt/general-management-plan.htm>

A Brief Description of Tumacácori National Historical Park

- 1908
- Tumacácori National Monument is established by presidential proclamation to preserve the ruins of the church at Mission de San José de Tumacácori. The monument was expanded in 1958 and 1978 to include additional resources.
- 1990
- The Mission San Cayetano de Calabazas and Mission Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi were added to the national monument. The national monument was abolished and the three units became Tumacácori National Historical Park.
- 2002
- An additional 310 acres, including a one-mile reach of the Santa Cruz River and adjacent riparian area gallery forest and mesquite bosque, were added to the National Historical Park.



Mission San José de Tumacácori (Tumacácori)

- Tumacácori was part of a chain of missions, visitas (a mission without a resident priest), and presidios (Spanish forts) established by the Spanish in an area stretching from north-central Sonora, Mexico to San Xavier del Bac near Tucson. The Spanish called the region “Pimería Alta” which literally means “Land of the Upper Pimas”.
- The one-mile reach of the Santa Cruz River and associated riparian area gallery forest and mesquite bosque in this unit contain important habitat for a number of wildlife species, including the following special status species: southwest willow flycatcher, Gila top minnow, and yellow billed cuckoo.
- A one-mile section of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (Anza Trail) lies within park boundaries. The trail originates approximately 20 miles south of Tumacácori, in Nogales, Arizona and follows the Santa Cruz River, providing recreational opportunities including hiking and horseback riding. From Tumacácori, the Anza Trail continues north to Tubac Presidio State Park, making a modern physical connection between two historically connected units.

Mission San Cayetano de Calabazas (Calabazas)

- Calabazas was founded as a visita of Mission Guevavi in the late 1750s. It contains the ruins of a Franciscan church and other subsurface ruins.
- Calabazas contains native plant species that were previously recorded at the Tumacácori unit but are no longer found there, possibly because of the ongoing disturbance from human activities and flooding.

Mission Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi (Guevavi)

- Mission Guevavi was the first Jesuit mission in what is now Arizona.
- The natural resource conditions of the Guevavi unit are similar to those of the Calabazas unit. Native plant communities are limited and there is less disturbance at Guevavi than at the Tumacácori unit.



Tumacácori National Historical Park Foundations

Purposes of the Park

- To protect, preserve, and interpret the natural and cultural heritage resources of the Jesuit and Franciscan missions of San José de Tumacácori, San Cayetano de Calabazas, and Los Santos Ángeles de Guevavi.
- To provide access and educational opportunities for the public to understand the cultural interactions between Native and European peoples in the Santa Cruz River valley from the 17th century to today.

Significance of the Park

Mission System (Infrastructure and Society)

- The cultural resources of Tumacácori National Historical Park collectively represent the culture of Native Peoples before and after the arrival of Europeans, as well as the Spanish effort to colonize the Santa Cruz River valley through the Jesuit and Franciscan missionization of its Native People.
- The missions of Tumacácori National Historical Park are part of the Pimería Alta mission system—which includes more than 20 missions extending from what is now Sonora, Mexico, to southern Arizona—established by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino.
- Tumacácori National Historical Park is the only NPS unit displaying an entire, original institutionalized Spanish mission landscape, including a cabecera, visita, ranchería (Native village that had not attained the status of a mission), and ganadera (cattle ranch or livestock operation).
- In addition to the physical structures and features, Tumacácori National Historical Park preserves a record of the social and political hierarchy that was overlaid on the existing Native American communities.

Preservation

- Tumacácori National Historical Park is one of the few NPS venues that regularly teaches and incorporates traditional architectural preservation techniques in partnership with international, local, and Native communities.

Architecture

- All three mission sites contain some of the best remaining examples of Spanish Mission Period architectural styles, including original materials, features, and construction techniques.



Cultural Continuity

- Tumacácori National Historical Park maintains a record of cultural interaction, continuity, and change before, during, and after contact with Europeans. Today the park recognizes the distinct lifeways and the range of cultures that have existed since the first moment people began living on the land.

Landscape

- The landscapes at the three mission sites and the broader natural and cultural resources of the Santa Cruz River valley contain important elements of the environment that sustained people before, during, and after the missions were established. These features now allow visitors and residents to imagine and understand the different communities’ relationships to these landscapes over time.

Review of Where We Are in the Planning Process

In the fall of 2009, you shared your hopes, interests, and concerns about Tumacácori National Historical Park. After careful review and analysis of the comments, the planning team developed a list of issues that should be addressed in the general management plan. Based on the issues, the planning team developed a series of guiding questions that were used to prepare the draft alternatives. These guiding questions will continue to be used throughout the planning process. They are included below.



Your Comments: What We Heard

- There were concerns expressed about improving the park’s preservation of historic structures and archeological sites.
- Several suggestions were made regarding management of the new lands, which include additional mission-related elements and features such as the mission orchard, more of the acequia, and some historic fields that were part of a historic cultural landscape.
- The newly acquired lands include a stretch of the Santa Cruz River. In the riparian area along the river, there are a number of uses to be addressed as the park moves forward with helping visitors access this new area at Tumacácori National Historical Park.
- Questions have been raised about how to protect the park’s scenery and soundscape from the effects of surrounding land uses and development.
- People would like to see Tumacácori National Historical Park expand the opportunities and activities for visitors through new programs, special events, and venues for visitors to interact with park staff and the resources of the park.
- There was interest in having more formal trails developed, especially in the riparian area and between the different mission sites that make up Tumacácori National Historical Park.
- There is a desire to have improved access to the sites of Guevavi and Calabazas.
- Most people wanted to see the existing programs and special events continue while working to protect the fragile resources of the historical park.
- People wanted to see Tumacácori National Historical Park continue to be an active and engaged part of the immediate and larger community.



Guiding Questions for the General Management Plan

Guiding questions are based on general management planning issues. The following questions are derived from the issues we learned about during the scoping process.

- In what ways should visitor services and park operations be expanded or improved?
- What should be done to enhance the preservation program for architecture, archeological sites, and associated features at the three park units?
- What should be the management approach for the newly acquired cultural landscape elements?
- How should the newly acquired natural resources and riparian area be managed?
- What is the best way to improve access to Guevavi and Calabazas?
- How should Tumacácori National Historical Park manage special events?
- How can Tumacácori National Historical Park continue to contribute to the greater community, locally, regionally, and nationally?

Frequently Asked Questions Regarding General Management Plan Alternatives

What is a general management plan alternative?

Each general management plan alternative represents a different approach to managing Tumacácori National Historical Park. Each alternative also represents a different approach to answering the guiding questions (discussed above).

To develop the draft alternatives, the general management planning team considered the following:

- Why did Congress establish the national historical park, and what is its purpose? What makes the park significant? Why is the park important in the context of the National Park Service ?
- What are the interests, hopes, and concerns for the future of Tumacácori National Historical Park that citizens shared during public meetings and through written comments?
- How can the national historical park be operated efficiently and effectively?
- How can the National Park Service best manage the national historical park to provide for visitor enjoyment while still meeting all requirements of laws and NPS policy? For example, how can the National Park Service continue to provide opportunities to learn about the historical park, the missions, and their importance in the Santa Cruz valley while protecting fragile historic, archeological, and riparian resources?

Management Zones

What are management zones?

Management zones define the types of visitor experiences the National Park Service is managing for in specified areas, and the types of facilities that would be appropriate to support those visitor experiences. The zones also define the desired condition the National Park Service has identified for natural and cultural resources in that area.

What are the management zones for Tumacácori National Historical Park?

Five management zones were developed to describe desired conditions in Tumacácori National Historical Park: Natural, Cultural, Special Cultural Protection, Mission Support, and Visitor Services. Each was defined in terms of desired resource conditions, expected visitor experiences, and appropriate activities and facilities.

In the action alternatives mapped on pages 8-11, Tumacácori National Historical Park management zones overlay different park areas, defining differences in resource management and visitor experiences between the alternatives.



Management Zones for Tumacácori National Historical Park

	Natural Zone	Cultural Zone	Special Cultural Protection Zone	Mission Support Zone	Visitor Services Zone
Overview	These areas would be managed to protect and restore the broader ecological integrity of the Santa Cruz River valley within the park. Only low impact recreational activities would be allowed. Visitors would expect to have fewer encounters with others and opportunities to experience a natural setting.	These areas would be managed to emphasize the protection and interpretation of historic structures and archeological sites. Visitors would have opportunities to experience cultural resources though low impact interpretive programming and self discovery. Special events would be highly managed to limit impacts to cultural resources.	These areas would be managed to emphasize the protection of historic structures and archeological sites. Visitor access would be strictly managed to protect these highly sensitive and fragile sites, yet provide visitors with opportunities to experience and learn about these cultural resources.	These areas would be managed to support administrative facilities for park operations and maintenance. To minimize the need for future development, historic structures would be adaptively reused. Visitors would generally not be expected in this zone.	These areas would be managed to support higher levels of development and visitor services in order to accommodate concentrated visitor use, including special events, and educational and interpretive opportunities. Visitors would expect to have a high level of interaction with other visitors and park staff.
Cultural Resources	Cultural resources would be preserved or stabilized for their protection. Some impacts to natural resources may occur in order to protect cultural resources. Ecological process and function would be maintained to the extent practicable.	Cultural resources would be managed to provide a high level of protection to archeological and historic resources. Minimal impacts to surface artifacts would be acceptable during special events. Efforts to minimize impacts would be implemented.	This zone would include the most sensitive cultural resources. Cultural resources would be managed to provide the greatest protection. Visitor activities would be controlled to allow for access with the least amount of impact.	Cultural resources would remain undisturbed to the extent practicable. The historic district would be maintained while allowing for rehabilitation of existing facilities.	Low to moderate impacts to cultural resources from visitor services would be tolerated in this zone. The effects of development and visitor use would be minimized through planning, design, and monitoring.
Natural Resources	Ecological function would be maintained or improved by the preservation and restoration of natural features and processes. Native species would be reintroduced and exotic species would be removed as appropriate.	Cultural resources would be preserved with the least amount of impact to natural resources. Natural resources would be managed to preserve and protect historic and archeological sites.	Habitat would be maintained with minimal impacts to cultural resources. Any revegetation would occur in a way that would have minimal impacts to cultural resources.	Moderate impacts to natural resources would be tolerated to accommodate activities that support the mission of the park (e.g., maintenance, material storage).	Natural resources would be managed to accommodate minimal impacts from visitor use. Natural resources would be managed to maintain the character of the cultural and historic settings (e.g., historic orchard and garden).
Visitor Experience	Visitors would encounter natural systems with opportunities to experience solitude and to engage in low impact recreational activities.	Visitors would have a wide range of interpretation and education opportunities. High levels of visitor encounters would be expected. Group size could be limited in order to minimize impacts to resources.	Visitor access would be controlled to maximize resource protection. Some areas would only be accessible as part of an NPS-led or NPS-authorized tour.	Visitors would not be expected in this zone unless on official business or participating in special activities staged in this area (e.g., meetings, outdoor events).	Moderate to high levels of interaction would be expected in this zone. The design setting would support high levels of use including a variety of visitor services.
Appropriate Activities	Activities could include hiking, birding, horseback riding, photography, and self-guided interpretation.	Activities could include visitor orientation, education and interpretive programs, guided walks, self-guiding trails, and possible self discovery options.	At Guevavi, visitors would be able to walk through the church; however, at Calabazas, they would not be able to walk through the church.	Activities in this zone would relate to maintenance, preservation, storage, and administration.	Moderate to high levels of activities would occur in this zone. Special events such as Fiesta would be staged in this zone, as well as other regular recurring activities.
Operations/ Levels of Development	Minimal facilities would be provided in this zone, e.g., picnic tables, trail markers, and waysides. Any development would support resource protection and make possible low impact uses.	Trails, roads, and other recreational facilities would be unobtrusive and would blend with the natural and cultural environment. Facilities would include historic structures and associated landscape features, developed trails, interpretive waysides and signs, paved and gravel roads, fences, picnic areas, and associated improvements.	Minimal development, such as unpaved trails, would be provided in a manner that avoids archeological sites and features. Construction would be limited to the minimum necessary for shade structures or waysides with consideration of visual impacts.	A high level of development and infrastructure to support park administration and activities would be expected in this zone. Minimal impacts would be allowed for park operations, maintenance, and preservation activities.	A moderate to high level of development would be expected in this zone. Development in this zone would include visitor center, bookstores, museum, waysides, parking areas, trails, sidewalks, outdoor education areas, restrooms, picnic areas, and crafts and demonstration areas.

Alternatives Summary Table			
	Alternative 1: Continuation of Current Management	Alternative 2: Connecting Visitors to the Park	Alternative 3: Connecting the Park to the Larger Community through the River
Concept	The park would continue to be managed primarily for the protection and interpretation of cultural resources, as described under the 1996 <i>Tumacácori National Historical Park General Management Plan</i> , which was completed prior to the expansion of the Tumacácori unit. The new lands added to the park in 2002 would continue to be managed according to law and NPS policy.	Under this concept, the park would provide a greater variety of visitor opportunities and experiences that reflect the complex history of the Pimeria Alta and the connections to the larger mission system, the significance of place, and the importance of natural resources to communities over time. There would be an increased focus placed on restoration of the natural and cultural mission environment.	The Santa Cruz River would provide a foundation to connect the three units of the park to each other and to connect the park with its many communities. Parkwide management would focus on providing greater protection of natural and cultural resources in the park. The river would be used as the starting point to interpret the natural and cultural history of the area.
Visitor Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide visitors with year-round access to cultural resources at the Tumacácori unit. Provide access to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Interpretation would continue to focus on the cultural resources of the park. The park would continue to provide cultural demonstrations on weekends and during special events, living history programs with NPS staff, and limited outreach to schools. Continue to provide visitors ranger-guided access to the Calabazas and Guevavi units during the winter season. 	<p>In addition to the actions described under alternative 1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better designate trails and establish new trails where feasible. Explore opportunities to provide access to the river at Tumacácori. Expand Tribal participation in interpretation (outreach, demonstrations, etc). Consider expanding special events at the park. Develop a “mission trail” to link the three units. Develop virtual tours to provide more opportunities to experience Calabazas and Guevavi. Expand community involvement in all aspects of interpretation, including living history, school and outreach programs, etc. 	<p>In addition to the actions described under alternative 1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new interpretive opportunities, including virtual and auto tours in the valley. Develop virtual tours to provide more opportunities to experience Calabazas and Guevavi. Expand opportunities for increased visitation in the Calabazas and Guevavi units, including overlooks and where possible, and trails to the river. Interpret the connections between natural resources, settlement in the area, and the cultural resources in the park and region.
Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to meet resource management objectives with existing staff and funding consistent with NPS management policies. Continue to focus on historic preservation through documentation and preservation of historic structures and archeological sites, public education, management of museum collections, research, and the completion of the cultural landscape inventory. Develop mechanisms to share resource management information with interpretation. 	<p>In addition to the actions described under alternative 1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand volunteer programs in resource management. Work more closely with neighboring landowners to address common interests. Rehabilitate the natural landscape as resources allow. Develop additional monitoring strategies to increase resource protection and reduce vandalism. Expand cultural demonstrations to include livestock and farming at Tumacácori and Guevavi. 	<p>In addition to the actions described under alternative 1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to reestablish cienega (perennial wetland) habitat at Guevavi and Tumacácori and restore native species and plant communities. Rehabilitate the natural landscape as resources allow. Develop additional monitoring strategies to increase resource protection and reduce vandalism. Develop an integrated resource management strategy that incorporates the river as a culturally important resource.
Park Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities and operations. Seek long-term agreements with landowners to use existing roads and parking areas located on private land for access to the Calabazas and Guevavi units. 	<p>In addition to the actions described under alternative 1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the appropriateness of special events and commercial services consistent with the management concept, while minimizing impacts to park resources, operations, and visitor experience. Take steps to minimize impacts on soundscape and viewsheds. Develop shade structures that provide shelter and rest stops. Develop contact stations at Calabazas and Guevavi if they could be sited with minimal impact on the resources and viewshed. 	<p>Actions would be the same as alternative 2 except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop basic shade structures that provide some shelter to visitors at Calabazas and Guevavi. Structures would be designed to have minimal impact on the resources and viewshed and could include some interpretive information. Develop overlooks and waysides where appropriate.
Partnerships and the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work with neighboring landowners and organizations to retain surface water and improve Santa Cruz River water quality. Continue to work with local organizations to accomplish parkwide activities including river cleanup, cleanup following special events, and grounds maintenance. Continue providing training opportunities in resource preservation and interpretation as resources allow. Continue current partnerships to interpret the river ecosystem and to study water quality impacts. Continue to sponsor special events, such as Fiesta and Luminarias. On a limited basis, park staff would continue to collaborate on other special events such as the Anza Days celebration. 	<p>In addition to the actions described under alternative 1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the focus on partnership efforts to integrate the community into the park so they become directly engaged in resource protection, interpretation, and the continuation of cultural demonstrations and special events. Develop discussion forums that provide an opportunity for both scholarly discussion and the sharing of different perspectives. Establish mentoring programs for cultural demonstrations and historic preservation. Expand natural resource management to include community participation in management activities (e.g., volunteer programs). 	<p>In addition to the actions described under alternative 1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus partnership efforts to expand the virtual boundaries of the park into the community by emphasizing natural and cultural connections across the community using the Santa Cruz River. Develop partnerships to improve river and land management. Instill a sense of community pride and ownership in the park by emphasizing traditional ties to the park and its resources. Encourage community stewardship of the river. Provide a venue for community events at all three units, because the community is centered on the river, which provides a sense of place and connection.



What is a no-action alternative? (continuation of current management)

The no-action alternative would continue the current approach to park management. New actions would include only those that are already funded or are expected to be funded soon. The National Park Service would continue to manage the park according to existing law and policy.

What features will all of the alternatives include?

All of the alternatives at the national historical park, including the no-action alternative, would include the following features:

- Maintain and strengthen historic and present day ties with affiliated communities, tribes, and other groups connected to Tumacácori National Historical Park.
- Continue to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources of the park as required by federal law and NPS policy.
- Rehabilitate the natural landscape (e.g., mesquite bosque, abandoned farm fields, riparian area etc.) as resources allow.
- Continue efforts to prevent trespass livestock and illegal ATV use within park boundaries.
- Provide access to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail from two existing trail heads at the Tumacácori unit.
- Continue to work with neighboring landowners and interested organizations to maintain surface water flows and improve water quality in the Santa Cruz River.
- Continue to work with local organizations to accomplish parkwide activities including river cleanup, cleanup following special events, and grounds maintenance.
- Continue to provide training opportunities in resource preservation and interpretation as resources allow.
- Continue to hold special events and cultural demonstrations as resources allow.
- Alter the protective structure (shelter) at Calabazas so that it provides both better protection and is less visually intrusive.

Tumacácori National Historical Park Draft Alternative 1: No Action / Continue Current Management

Concept

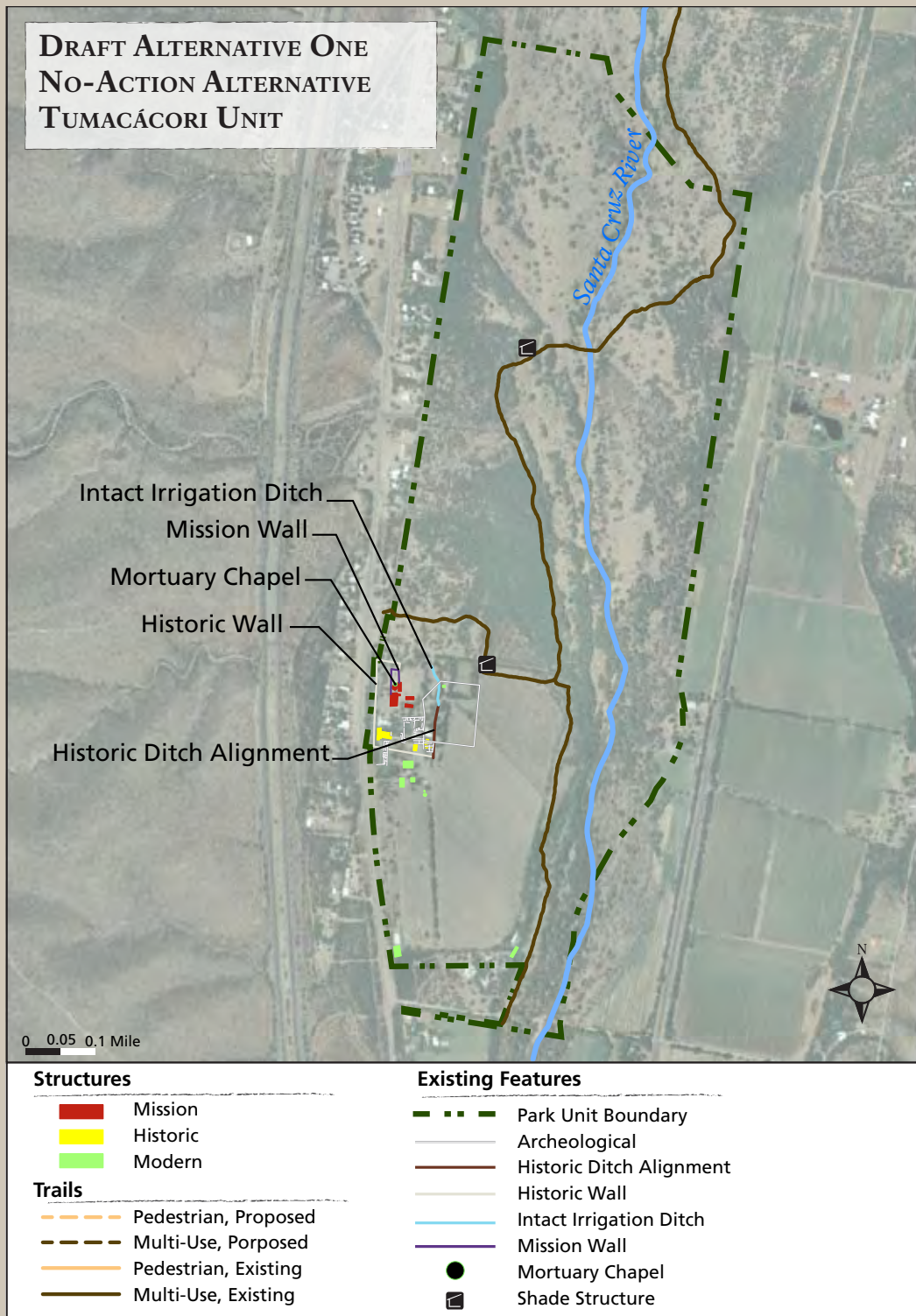
The park would continue to be managed primarily for the protection and interpretation of cultural resources, as described under the 1996 *Tumacácori National Historical Park General Management Plan*, which was completed prior to the expansion of the Tumacácori unit. The new lands added to the park in 2002 would continue to be managed according to law and NPS policy. The park would continue to adjust daily management practices to respond to current laws and policies, natural and cultural resource management mandates, visitor safety needs, infrastructure deficiencies, fiscal constraints, changes in regional conditions, and changes in visitor use.

Actions

- Continue to provide visitors with year-round access to cultural resources at the Tumacácori unit and ranger-guided access to the Calabazas and Guevavi units during the winter season.
- Negotiate long-term agreements with landowners to use existing roads and parking areas located on private land for access to the Calabazas and Guevavi units.
- Continue to focus interpretation on the cultural resources of the park. The park would continue to have cultural demonstrations on weekends and during special events, living history programs with NPS staff, and limited outreach to schools.
- Continue to sponsor special events, such as Fiesta and Luminarias, which have become a tradition for community members. On a limited basis, the park would continue to collaborate on other special events such as the Anza Days celebration.
- Develop mechanisms to share resource management information with interpretation.



Alternative One, No-Action Alternative



What features will all of the action alternatives include?
(all alternatives except the no-action alternative)

- Develop a “mission trail” to link the three units. This would include a portion of the Anza Trail from Tumacácori to Calabazas and a new trail from Calabazas to Guevavi. Existing segments of the Anza trail would be used to the extent possible. Some trails or trail segments would be designated for pedestrians only.
- Designate trails more clearly and establish new trails where feasible in all three units. Consider a loop trail in the riparian area at Tumacácori.
- Develop shade structures that provide some shelter to visitors. Structures would be designed to have minimal impact on resources and viewsheds and could include interpretive information.
- Emphasize low impact activities such as hiking, picnicking, bird watching, and horseback riding.
- Work more closely with neighboring landowners to address common interests such as maintaining open space and minimizing adverse impacts from neighboring land uses (e.g., control of exotic species).
- Expand natural resource management to include community participation in management activities (e.g., volunteer programs).
- Take steps to minimize impacts on the soundscape and viewsheds inside the park (e.g., consider plantings to reduce external sounds, remove visual obstructions to important views such as the nonhistoric structures that block views to the Santa Cruz River and the riparian area at Tumacácori).
- Develop additional management strategies to minimize impacts to resources from special events.

Tumacácori National Historical Park
Draft Alternative 2

Concept

Under this concept, the park would provide a greater variety of visitor opportunities and experiences that reflect the complex history of the Pimeria Alta and the connections to the larger mission system, the significance of place, and the importance of natural resources to communities over time. Parkwide management would focus on the restoration and rehabilitation of natural and cultural resources as appropriate while also providing additional visitor opportunities.

Natural and cultural resource management is integrated to tell the complete story of the park (i.e., broad cultural history of the park including the tribal and other perspectives with links to natural resources and cultural preservation). Interpretation would also include the importance of the Santa Cruz River (i.e., the river is a microcosm of the big issues that are facing the Southwest and the world (i.e., water quality, loss of species, importance to ranching and other activities, etc.).

The park would also provide opportunities for visitors to connect to the park, its resources, and its history through interpretation, special events, and education and outreach. Partnership efforts would focus on integrating the community into the park so they become directly engaged in resource protection, interpretation, and the continuation of cultural demonstrations and special events. Expanded use of partnerships would enable parties to better leverage resources, allowing for more effective collaborations.

Actions

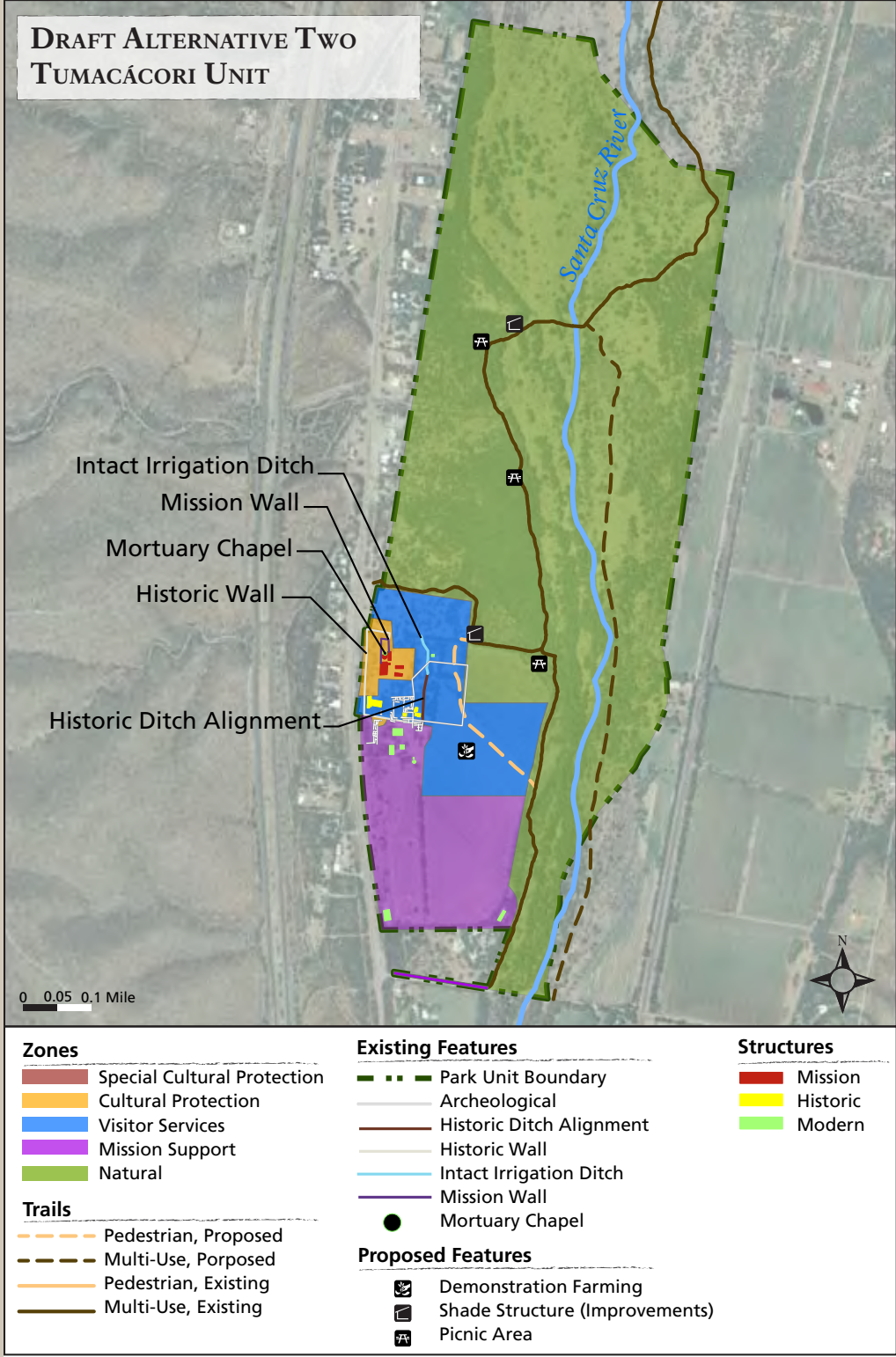
In addition to the actions identified in Alternative 1, the park staff would

- Develop additional monitoring strategies to increase resource protection and reduce vandalism. Work with existing programs when possible (e.g., Arizona site steward program).
- Expand cultural demonstrations to including livestock and farming at Tumacácori and Guevavi.

- Develop discussion forums that provide an opportunity for both scholarly discussion and the sharing of different perspectives that focus on the following:
 - Preservation techniques
 - History of the park/region
 - Restoration of the riparian areas
- Consider expanding special events at the park to emphasize the park’s connections with the surrounding community and to help visitors make connections to the history represented by the resources in the park.
- Virtual tours may be developed to provide opportunities to experience Calabazas and Guevavi outside of the ranger-guided tours.
- Expand the living history program to include more community involvement.
- Expand Tribal participation in interpretation (outreach, demonstrations, etc.).
- Develop an outreach program to increase general understanding of preservation of historic structures and the traditional preservation techniques used in the park. Develop seminars and a training/mentoring program in preservation techniques.
- Engage area youth in ongoing activities as well as training/mentoring program in historic preservation techniques and cultural demonstrations.
- Develop partnerships that enable the National Park Service and its partners to provide a more complete history of the park. (e.g., Tubac Presidio State Park and related sites) and to link the three units to the surrounding communities (e.g., offsite interpretation of local history and ranching).



Alternative Two





Tumacácori National Historical Park Draft Alternative 3

Concept

The Santa Cruz River would provide a foundation to connect the three units and to connect the park and its many communities. Parkwide management would focus on providing greater protection of natural and cultural resources in the park.

The river provides a sense of place that connects the cultures, history, and environment of the three units of park to the Santa Cruz River valley. The river and the riparian area provided the essential resources for survival in an arid climate and have drawn people to the Santa Cruz valley for centuries.

This alternative would provide visitors with diverse opportunities to experience the complex natural and cultural history of the park through connections to the Santa Cruz River. Using the river as a foundation, this alternative would instill a sense of ownership in the park by emphasizing traditional ties to the park and its resources. The river would be used as the starting point to interpret the natural history of the area.

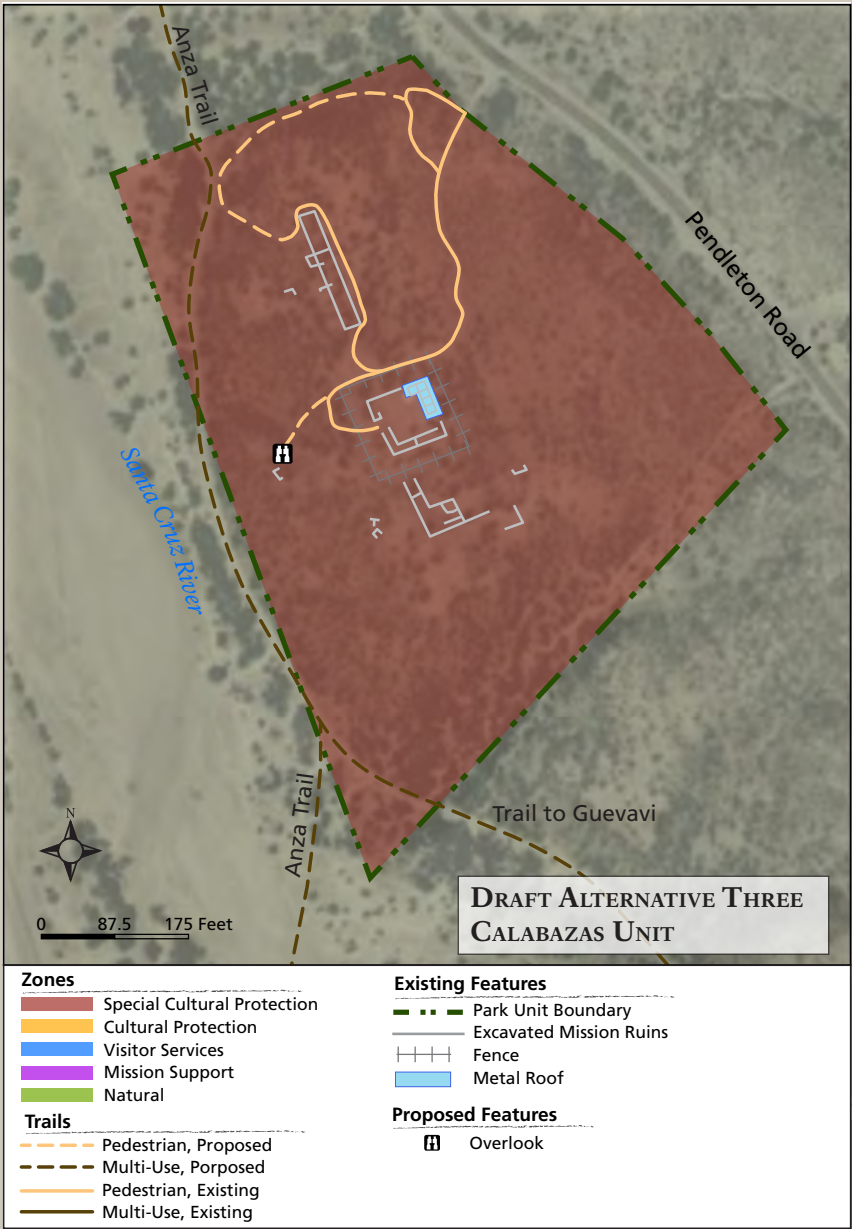
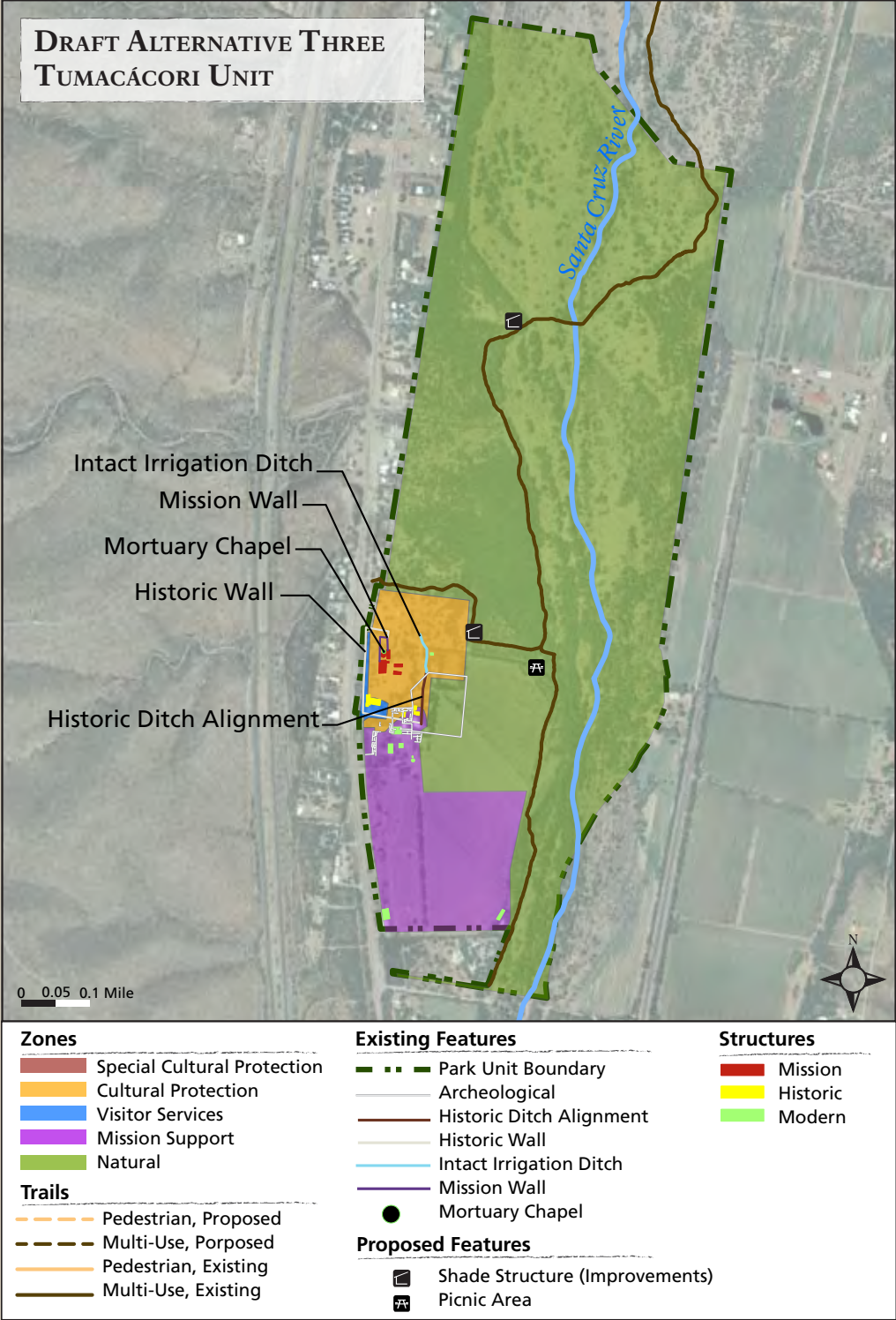
Actions

In addition to the actions identified in Alternative 1, the park staff would

- Reestablish cienega (perennial wetland) habitat at Guevavi and Tumacácori and restore native species.
- Develop both virtual and auto tours in the valley to connect the three units of the park and to connect the park to the larger community. The virtual tours would provide visitors with an opportunity to experience Calabazas and Guevavi sites when guided tours were not available.
- Provide or improve overlooks and, where possible, trails to the river to connect visitors to this important resource at Guevavi and Calabazas.
- Interpret changes in the Santa Cruz River valley over time. Interpretation would link the park-related sites in the region.

- Interpret the connections between the natural resources, settlement in the area, and the cultural resources in the park and related sites in the region. Changes in the Santa Cruz River valley over time and the impacts on resources would be discussed.
- Develop interpretive opportunities related to natural and cultural resource management techniques.
- Instill a sense of community pride and ownership in the park by emphasizing traditional ties to the park and its resources. Strategies include
 - Continue special events with the potential to introduce new ones (e.g., special feast days).
 - Encourage community stewardship of the river—restoration of the river is an opportunity to build community connections.
 - All three units would provide a venue for community events, because the community is centered on the river, which provides a sense of place.
- Extend the virtual boundary of the park into the community by building partnerships emphasizing natural and cultural connections across the community through the lens of the Santa Cruz River. Topics could include
 - Cultural history within the heritage corridor (Native American history and culture, history of the missions, ranching)
 - Shared history between the river and the park
 - Promote stewardship of natural and cultural resources
- Partner to improve land management activities that impact the river.

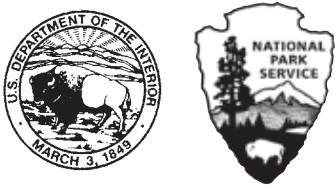
Alternative Three



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Planning Schedule and How to Stay Involved

	Estimated Time Frame	Planning Team Activity	Public Involvement Opportunity
WE ARE HERE	Fall 2009	Scoping – Identify concerns, expectations, and values related to Tumacácori NHP with input from the public, park partners, government agencies, tribal representatives, and stakeholders.	Review newsletter 1 and send us your ideas, and concerns using the enclosed response card. Attend public meetings and share your ideas and concerns.
	Summer/Fall 2010	Develop Preliminary Alternatives – Outline different possible futures for Tumacácori National Historical Park and provide opportunities for review and comment by the public, park partners, government agencies, tribal representatives, and stakeholders.	Review newsletter 2 and send us your ideas, and concerns using the enclosed response card. Attend public meetings and comment on the preliminary alternatives.
	Fall 2011	Prepare and Distribute a Draft GMPIEIS – explain the various alternatives and the possible environmental impacts of the alternatives. Review comments by the public, park partners, government agencies, tribal representatives, and stakeholders.	Review the <i>Draft GMPIEIS</i> and provide written comments. Attend public meetings and share your ideas and concerns or submit written comments.
	Fall 2012	Prepare a Final GMPIEIS – Identify the long-term management plan that was selected after considering public comments on the <i>Draft GMPIEIS</i> .	Review the <i>Final GMPIEIS</i> .
	Spring 2013	Implement the Approved Plan – Prepare and issue a “ <i>Record of Decision</i> ” and implement the general management plan.	Work with the park to implement the plan and provide feedback on plan success and effectiveness.

Next Steps

Friends and Neighbors

- Attend one of the public meetings on the draft alternatives. The National Park Service will answer questions and citizens will be invited to share their perspectives on the draft alternatives.
- Fill out a comment card or send your comments electronically using the NPS planning website: <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/tuma>

National Park Service

- Review and analyze the comments on the draft alternatives.
- Revise draft alternatives as appropriate.
- Develop the NPS preferred alternative.
- Prepare the draft GMP/EIS for public review.



Thank you for your interest in Tumacácori National Historical Park